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G52SBUR3 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 4 15 CR 95 (AJN) V. 5 NICO BURRELL, et al., 6 Defendants. -----x 7 New York, N.Y. May 2, 2016 8 3:00 p.m. 9 10 Before: 11 HON. ALISON J. NATHAN, 12 District Judge 13 14 15 **APPEARANCES** 16 PREET BHARARA 17 United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York RACHEL MAIMIN 18 Assistant United States Attorney 19 JOHN KENNEY 20 Attorney for Defendant Carletto Allen 21 MITCHELL DINERSTEIN Attorney for Defendant Okeifa John 22 JOHN KALEY 23 Attorney for Defendants Dominique Bass, Durrell Guy 24 RICHARD JASPER Attorney for Defendant Devante Joseph 25

G52SBUR3

1	APPEARANCES (CONTENTION)
2	(CONTINUED)
3	MICHAEL SCACHTER  Attorney for Defendants Robert Haughton, Martin Mitchell
4	ED SAPONE
5	Attorney for Defendant Dominick Sherland
6 7	ERIC SEARS Attorney for Defendant Ricardo Stewart
8	JEAN BARRETT Attorney for Defendant Bradley Wilson
9	DOMENICK J. PORCO Attorney for Defendant Kenneth Ruggs
10	HOWARD TANNER Attorney for Defendants Tayquan Tucker, Donque Tyrell
12	BRYAN KONOSKI Attorney for Defendant Daquan Reid
13 14	SAM TALKIN Attorney for Defendants James Pilgrim, Mark Williams
15	GRAINNE O'NEILL Attorney for Defendant Richard Phillips
16 17	DAWN CARDI Attorney for Defendant Calvin Ruggs
18	SCOTT TULMAN Attorney for Defendant Hakeem Campbell
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THE COURT: I will take appearances on behalf of the government.

 $\mbox{MS. MAIMIN: Good afternoon, your Honor. Rachel}$  Maimin for the government.

THE COURT: Good afternoon, Ms. Maimin.

What I will do with the defendants, as I have done with the prior conferences today, I will state the defendant's name as included on the government's letter for the slotting of defendants in the three different conferences, and I'll ask the defendant, when I state your name, to please rise along with the attorney representing them, and the attorney representing that particular defendant, if you would state your name. I should say, if you're representing the defendant or if you're standing in for counsel for a defendant for today's scheduling conference purposes.

Let me begin with asking who is here on behalf of Carletto Allen.

MR. KENNEY: John Kenney, your Honor.

THE COURT: Carletto Allen, please stand.

Thank you. Good afternoon to you both.

Okeifa John.

MR. DINERSTEIN: Mitchell Dinerstein for Okeifa John, who is the gentleman in the first row in the fourth seat.

THE COURT: Thank you. Good afternoon to you both.

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Dominique Bass.

MR. KALEY: Good afternoon, your Honor. John Kaley for Mr. Bass.

THE COURT: Good afternoon to you both.

Durrell Guy.

MR. KALEY: Good afternoon, your Honor. John Kaley standing in for Michael Bachrach.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

Devante Joseph.

MR. JASPER: Good afternoon, your Honor. Richard Jasper for Mr. Joseph.

THE COURT: Thank you. Good afternoon.

Robert Haughton.

MR. SCACHTER: Good afternoon, your Honor. Michael Scachter on behalf of Robert Haughton.

THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon.

Let me just add, I'll note that we have many people in the courtroom today. We are almost at full capacity. We will accommodate as many people in the room as we can. We also have an overflow courtroom set up on the fourth floor in Room 444, which has the proceedings taking place here. And so if you're not comfortably seated but want to watch the proceedings in the overflow courtroom, you are invited to do so.

I do note, we have some young folks here today. And if, because of the need for everybody to hear what is going on,

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if someone is crying, I will ask for you to -- if you can't quiet them, I know how challenging it is -- if you can't quiet them, to please go to the overflow courtroom with them so that today's proceedings are not interrupted. But no matter what, you'll be able to listen to the proceedings. We left off at I met Mr. Haughton and his counsel.

Dominick Sherland.

MR. SAPONE: Good afternoon, your Honor. Edward Sapone for Mr. Sherland.

THE COURT: Good afternoon to you both.

Ricardo Stewart

MR. SEARS: Your Honor, Eric Sears for Mr. Stewart.

THE COURT: Good afternoon to you both.

Bradley Wilson.

MS. BARRETT: Good afternoon, your Honor. Barrett on behalf of Mr. Wilson.

THE COURT: Good afternoon to you both.

Kenneth Ruggs.

MR. PORCO: Good afternoon, your Honor. Domenick Porco for Mr. Ruggs.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

Tayquan Tucker.

MR. TANNER: Good afternoon, your Honor. Howard Tanner for Tayquan Tucker.

THE COURT: Good afternoon to you both.

1	Donque Tyrell.
2	MR. TANNER: Judge, Howard Tanner standing in for
3	Larry Sheehan on behalf of Donque Tyrell.
4	THE COURT: Good afternoon to you both.
5	Daquan Reid.
6	MR. KONOSKI: Good afternoon, Judge. Appearing on
7	behalf of the defendant, Bryan Konoski.
8	THE COURT: Good afternoon to you both.
9	James Pilgrim.
10	MR. TALKIN: Good afternoon, your Honor. Sam Talkin
11	for Mr. Pilgrim.
12	THE COURT: Good afternoon.
13	Mark Williams.
14	MR. TALKIN: Good afternoon. Again, Mr. Sam Talkin
15	standing in for Bruce Maffio for Mr. Williams.
16	THE COURT: Good afternoon to you both.
17	Richard Phillips.
18	MS. O'NEILL: Grainne O'Neill standing in for Bobbi
19	Sternheim for Mr. Phillips.
20	THE COURT: Good afternoon to you both.
21	Calvin Ruggs.
22	MS. CARDI: Dawn Cardi, your Honor, for Mr. Calvin
23	Ruggs.
24	THE COURT: Good afternoon to you both.
25	Ms. Maimin, Hakeem Campbell was not on your list, is

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MS. MAIMIN: Yes, your Honor, but I understand that his defense counsel is waiving his presence solely for today's proceeding.

THE COURT: Mr. Tulman?

MR. TULMAN: Yes, your Honor. Scott Tulman for Hakeem Campbell. I don't know why my client was not produced, but I trust it won't happen again.

THE COURT: Certainly you can get the transcript from today's proceeding to discuss with him. But if you desire to come in after discussing it with him for a separate proceeding to do this again, I would be happy to do it.

MR. TULMAN: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Ms. Maimin, Rai Thomas we did see this morning?

MS. MAIMIN: That's correct, your Honor. He was signed up inadvertently for two conferences.

THE COURT: He was in the first conference this morning?

MS. MAIMIN: Yes.

THE COURT: I believe that covers everyone.

Let me say to the defendants, my name is Judge Nathan.

I am the district court judge who will be handling this case
moving forward. As I have partly mentioned in my discussions
already, I have had multiple conferences today. This is a

large matter. There are 62 defendants named in the indictment. We don't have a courtroom big enough, so we have done three conferences today with approximately 15 to 20 defendants per conference.

I have discussed at the earlier conferences a basic schedule, and I'll explain that schedule and hear from defense counsel today in this conference whether there are any questions from the deviation from the schedule or objections to the schedule that has been discussed so far.

I will also, at times, refer to another case in front of one of my colleagues, Judge Kaplan. The case is called United States v. Parrish, et al. And that case, as you may know, involves also a large number of defendants who were arrested on the same day, and the allegations in the indictments are that the two cases involve rival gangs. And the government, in advance of the conferences, submitted a letter proposal suggesting a management process for both cases given the overlap of issues and similarity of timing. That is to say, the two cases are separate, but the proposal with respect to the two cases is the same.

I ask defense counsel to consider the scheduling order Judge Kaplan put out following his initial conferences so that we can use that as a point of discussion. I have done that with the prior conferences this morning.

As I indicated I would in my order in advance of this

conference, I will ask counsel for the government, again, though we have done it in the prior conferences, of the benefit of the defendants here now and defense counsel, if you would, Ms. Maimin, please summarize the charges in the indictment, as well as the categories of discovery that will be produced, and then we will move to our scheduling discussion.

Ms. Maimin.

MS. MAIMIN: Certainly, your Honor.

The defendants are charged in an indictment that contains four counts. Each defendant is charged with one or more of these counts, all of which arise from the defendants' participation and/or association with the Big Money Bosses street gang.

Count One charges a racketeering conspiracy with multiple predicate acts in connection with that racketeering conspiracy, including acts of violence and fraud crimes, as well as narcotics trafficking.

Count Two is a narcotics conspiracy relating to the gang's trafficking of narcotics during the charged time period.

The third count is a substantive narcotics distribution count that relates to the defendants' possession with intent to distribute or distribution of narcotics within 1,000 feet of a playground, school, or public housing development.

Count Four is a firearms offense, that is the

discharge of a firearm, or aiding and abetting of the discharge of a firearm, in connection with the narcotics and racketeering conspiracies.

There are a number of categories of discovery in this case. I'll address each one in turn.

The first is wiretap material. The government intercepted multiple telephones in connection with this investigation, and the government will produce the recordings and associated line sheets for these wiretap recordings. There are hundreds of hours of wiretap recordings in this case, dozens of recordings that the government believes are pertinent at this time. We will also produce, of course, the application materials in connection with those wiretaps.

In order to facilitate defense's review of the wiretap material, which is voluminous, to the extent we have already identified a particular defendant on a wiretap, we will provide or identify those particular line sheets and recordings so defense counsel can at least have an initial point of focus. As we identify additional defendants on the wiretap, which we will do, we anticipate, we will then identify those on a rolling basis for counsel.

There were a number of controlled purchases of narcotics in this case by confidential informants or undercover police officers. In connection with each of those controlled buys, we will produce any audio or video recording, the buy

report which provides certain information about the transaction, and an invoice of any seized narcotics or other items.

A particularly voluminous category of discovery in this case is materials seized or in the process of being seized pursuant to search warrants of defendants' social media accounts, such as Facebook accounts. Each of those accounts can range in the tens of thousands or even hundreds of thousands of pages, but as I previously noted to the court, not each page is pertinent, and to the extent there is some pertinent information on that page, it is usually pretty sparse. It is not necessarily as intimidating as it first appears.

We have seized and searched multiple cellular phones even before the arrests in this case, and we are in the process of obtaining search warrants for the many cellular phones that were seized pursuant to the recent arrest of these defendants. We will produce the application materials as well as any reports of the contents of these phones.

We have also obtained prison calls and e-mails relating to certain defendants who were already in state or federal custody. We have also obtained police files, that is the so-called homicide files or other files relating to nonfatal acts of violence that we have presently identified as acts of violence, we may seek to prove in connection with any

trial of the charged racketeering conspiracy. To the extent we have those in our possession, we will produce any Rule 16 material contained in those files, and we will continue, as we obtain additional files, to produce that material on a rolling basis.

We have obtained voluminous pen register and GO location information for many of the defendants in this case. There was some colloquy in the last conference about the feasibility of producing that location information to defense counsel, as opposed to what we customarily do, which is have it available for review by defense counsel at our office or law enforcement. I am still in the process, as the court directed, of determining whether we can produce it to defense counsel. And as your Honor directed, I will update the court accordingly.

We searched multiple residences in this case both on the date of the recent takedown and before. We will produce any application materials and invoices of seized evidence. Of course, defense counsel is also welcome to inspect any physical evidence during the course of this case.

Finally, your Honor, there will be individual discovery for each defendant, namely, their rap sheet and associated arrest reports and the marshal's intake form for each defendant.

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Maimin.

What we discussed, with agreement from counsel at the prior conferences, was that the government would produce what you just described that is in its possession within 30 days. And as we will talk about in a moment, that's hopefully with the assistance of a coordinating discovery attorney. But either way, I am setting a 30-day -- I presume to be setting a 30-day deadline for the production of the discovery, and to the extent the government obtains additional Rule 16 discovery materials on an ongoing basis.

MS. MAIMIN: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: Let me direct to defense counsel now. I have indicated in the prior conferences that I have assumed and that has been confirmed in the earlier conferences that there would be a desire to have a coordinating discovery attorney appointed. As it turns out, the three that exist under contract with the AAO, none of them are available. Jerry Tryst is working to identify other individuals who can potentially be brought in for the task. That's in the process, but not confirmed yet.

In Judge Kaplan's case, Andy Patel and Jesse Siegel have volunteered to be point persons on behalf of the defense to try to work with Mr. Tryst to identify other individuals. And in my morning conference in this case, Judith Vargas also volunteered for the task.

My first question is to just make sure I am correct in

my assumption that if someone suitable can be found, that that is of interest to defense counsel, is there any objection to, assuming someone appropriate can be identified, proceeding with a coordinating discovery attorney?

None indicated.

Hopefully there will be an update from the folks who have volunteered to serve as a point person on that and Jerry Tryst soon. But as I have indicated, for purposes of our scheduling deadline, I am setting 30 days from today as the government's deadline one way or the other for the production of the Rule 16 material that's been discussed.

We also discussed at the prior conferences the need to facilitate access to discovery material by the incarcerated defendants. In Judge Kaplan's case, some concern had been expressed about such a large number of defendants needing simultaneous access to devices to review electronic material. The government has indicated it is working with or it will work with the prison facilities to come up with a proposal to facilitate this process. Ms. Maimin has indicated that I will hear by letter within ten days as to a proposal in that regard.

Correct, Ms. Maimin?

MS. MAIMIN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Any concerns with the 30-day schedule that I have put in place?

Yes, counsel.

MS. BARRETT: Your Honor, Jean Barrett. I have been told to talk into a microphone.

THE COURT: It helps.

MS. BARRETT: I am reaching.

THE COURT: Thank you. Go ahead, Ms. Barrett.

MS. BARRETT: Jean Barrett for Bradley Wilson, your Honor.

I have a number of questions for the matter of disclosure of the discovery. First of all, my question would be to the government as to whether or not we are going to be complying with the electronic discovery guidelines in that the discovery as produced will be produced with consecutive Bates numbers on them, where the Bates numbers are not repeated, and that the documents will be identified in a manner so that they are in an index accompanying them. That's the first issue that I wanted to raise about the discovery, and perhaps the government can address that.

THE COURT: Let me get the other issues.

MS. BARRETT: In addition to that, your Honor, in my review of the letter, the government discussed the categories of discovery, there were a number of areas where there was a modification of the 30-day rule in that it would be rolling discovery.

I am not clear as to what is going to roll and what is going to not roll. I would assume that all of the affidavits

and applications for search warrants, etc., would be available already, since those things are not, and that that would be included.

Also, I am assuming that the line sheets are going to be available, but I am not clear as to whether or not we will have those line sheets identified by defendant by the time the 30 days is expired.

In addition to that, are the social media reports going to be identified in a similar way as the line sheets are, in that if what is attributable to an individual defendant, as opposed to having counsel spends hours and hours and hours trying to wade through people's personal social media accounts to no avail.

And again, the contents of the cellular phones, it says that the government will produce the application materials and reports of the contents on the phones on a rolling basis.

I am assuming the application materials, at least all of those where the applications have already been obtained, that all of that material would be provided.

I just wanted to make sure that that was clarified for the record.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Ms. Maimin, beginning with the question regarding the organization and production of materials, continuous Bates, and non-repetition and indexing?

1 MS. MAIMIN: Yes, your Honor. We plan to do that. 2 I think the second question went to THE COURT: 3 identifying individuals, as I think you indicated that you would do, and I assume in the line sheets, that you would do 4 5 that within the 30-day period? MS. MAIMIN: That's correct. For all the ones we have 6 7 identified at that time, but to the extent we identify additional people after the deadline, we will continue advising 8 9 counsel that we have done so. 10 THE COURT: Well, just spell that out a little bit 11 What are they going to get within 30 days? 12 MS. MAIMIN: Certainly, your Honor. 13 THE COURT: What are the line sheets going to look 14 like? 15 MS. MAIMIN: We are going to produce the entire universe of wiretaps and line sheets to everybody. 16 17 extent, by that time, we already have identified particular defendants' voices on the wiretaps, and there are a number of 18 them that we have already identified, we will separately 19 20 produce only those line sheets that are relevant to that 21 defendant so that those can be quickly reviewed by defense 22 counsel. 23 As in cases of this magnitude and this nature, we 24 expect even after the 30 days to identify additional defendants

on the wiretap that we hadn't previously identified their

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voices. As soon as we have done so, we will promptly notify defense counsel and provide a similar subset of the line sheets for those defendants.

THE COURT: The Facebook, the social media individualized identification.

MS. MAIMIN: Yes.

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There are a number of social media accounts that we haven't yet linked to a particular person but we know are gang related. Obviously those we won't provide a particular name for, but to the extent we know it is the Facebook account of a particular defendant, we will identify it as such.

THE COURT: Counsel, did that address your questions?

MS. BARRETT: In part.

The question, following up on the social media issue, it is my understanding that what the government has said is they'll identify whose social media account it is. That doesn't help us when we are faced with the possibility of using someone else's social media account as coconspirator evidence, where there may be discussions of our clients. And I believe that it makes more sense or it makes sense to additionally notify counsel, where discussions are relevant to individual clients.

We could have a discussion under the coconspirator rule where you have the discussion of two other people talking about a third person and the lawyer for the third person

wouldn't have that information.

THE COURT: Articulate what your specific request would be to the government and we will see if that is a request.

MS. BARRETT: I believe that the material that would be relevant for counsel to review in the social media accounts of other people, things that were relevant to my client. Just let me make a concrete example.

about narcotics dealing that mentions my client and that conversation is relevant and admissible or arguably the government wants to admit it against our client eventually down the road, I would like to know that that particular conversation exists. It is going to be relevant to my determination of what evidence I am going to be able to discuss with my client. If there is a plea offer, I would want to have that information.

THE COURT: I'll ask again, if I understand the example, but if you could articulate what it is that you're asking the government to do, and then we will see if it is feasible.

MS. BARRETT: That it would not be limited to the accounts of the individuals, but there would be identification of material within those accounts that's relevant to people whose accounts they are not.

THE COURT: So you want any information identified in the Facebook, in the social media sites, that is relevant to your client?

MS. BARRETT: Exactly.

THE COURT: You're not talking about specific references to your client or anything like that?

MS. BARRETT: I am talking about references to my client, yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: So not relevance as the standard, but any specific reference to your client?

MS. BARRETT: I don't think anybody can make the determination of the overall absolute relevance of something until it gets down the line, but I certainly would like to know where there are references to my client in somebody else's social media account.

THE COURT: As I understand, Ms. Maimin, what's the government's reaction to identifying not only defendant by defendant their accounts, the materials that is contained in their accounts, but also references to those defendants in other people's accounts?

MS. MAIMIN: Your Honor, I think that is a step beyond what is appropriate and what we are prepared to do here. We are identifying particular accounts. We are happy to talk with defense counsel about the evidence against them generally, but it would not be feasible or required for us to do what is being

asked right now.

That being said, we are happy in advance of any hearing or trial, just as we usually do with wiretap evidence, to identify further in advance of trial the universe of social media evidence we could seek to introduce against that defendant. Not necessarily exclusive, but the best we have early, more advanced of trial than usually we would for exhibits.

It sounds like the defense counsel is asking for sort of a preview of potential exhibits at trial. That's not an appropriate thing to have happen at this juncture in the case.

THE COURT: All right. That strikes me as right, what obviously all the material would be produced to the extent that, I suppose, one possibility is the searchability of the material for names, references to names, and if there is something I presume that a coordinating discovery attorney can assist with, if it is feasible.

To the extent the request is to go beyond the production of the material and the specific identifying of what accounts pertain to which defendants, I do agree, I am not sure it is feasible at this stage, and I don't believe it is required. That's my conclusion on that.

You'll continue to work on the issue, obviously, to see if there is some pinpointing feasibly of a request, and I'll encourage Ms. Maimin to take a hard look at that and see

if it can be met. If there is some fundamental disagreement that you believe defendants are entitled to, you can submit an application to me, Ms. Barrett.

MS. BARRETT: Yes, your Honor.

In addition to that, the court raises the supplement, reminded me with regard to searchability, and that is that the ESI discovery agreements provide that the information be turned over to us in a searchable form. I guess I would request that the court order that compliance with the ESI discovery agreement as well.

THE COURT: Ms. Maimin, what's your understanding of the searchability of the material?

MS. MAIMIN: PDFs are searchable. The line sheets or PDFs. I don't have a copy of what is being referenced as an agreement right now. I can't go to that directly. But I am happy to work with defense counsel and talk to them and talk to the discovery coordinator who is really responsible for a lot of the segregation of discovery by a defendant, should one be appointed in this case, to work with them to make the discovery as easy to review as possible.

MS. BARRETT: Your Honor, I have worked with discovery attorneys before, and this is why I am bringing this stuff up now. I have worked with discovery attorneys before. Some of them ensure that as to PDFs being searchable, they have to be OCR, and that is what this provides.

I'll give my copy to Ms. Maimin so that she can have it.

THE COURT: Again, I appreciate it. Given the logistics of what we are dealing with, I am going to encourage as much effort as can be made feasibly to ease access to the materials and allow searchability, again, whether there is a coordinating discovery attorney or not.

To the extent you have a specific application that you believe you're entitled to something that you're not getting, put in an application and let me know within a reasonable amount of time.

MS. BARRETT: Certainly, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: I wrote a third point down, but I think I covered all of it.

MS. BARRETT: I guess there was the cell phone information and whether or not the applications for the phones were going to be or the contents were going to be produced on a rolling basis.

I think we clarified that the cell phone applications that exist already are going to be provided within the 30 days and then the contents are going to be another issue.

The other issue with regard to the cell phones is also the cell site data that was discussed earlier, and I guess we are going to have to let that shake out as it goes along.

THE COURT: Ms. Maimin, yes?

1 MS. MAIMIN: Yes. THE COURT: Yes to both. 2 3 So yes, search warrant applications that currently 4 exist will be produced within the next 30 days? 5 MS. MAIMIN: Yes, your Honor, as well as any reports 6 of contents that already exist. 7 THE COURT: And any reports of contents that exist 8 within the next 30 days? 9 Access to the cell site data, there is no question, I 10 don't think, there is no dispute as to entitlement to it, it is 11 just the technology question of whether it can be either transferred to defense counsel or made available remotely to 12 13 defense counsel in some way. 14 So those are the questions I'll hear back from the 15 government within ten days. I guess I think you also asked what, therefore, is 16 17 rolling as opposed to what would be turned over in the 30 days. Do you want to just repeat on that point, Ms. Maimin? 18 MS. MAIMIN: The only things that will be rolling are 19 20 the things we don't have at that point. We will produce them promptly as we obtain them. 21 22 THE COURT: Thank you. Other questions and concerns with the discovery plan 23 24 for the next 30 days? 25 MS. BARRETT: Just with regard to the access of our

clients to the discovery, which is obviously always an issue.

Just to highlight a couple of things that I have had experience with in the past.

County jail facilities in some jurisdictions are willing to allow clients have restricted laptop computers.

Basically, the only purpose those computers have is for the discovery in the case. It is my experience that the Bureau of Prisons is resistant to this, but as I am sure every attorney at these tables and chairs will tell you, the electronic equipment supplied by the Bureau of Prisons is inadequate for the purposes of this.

THE COURT: Ms. Barrett, I have raised this issue at every conference with the government. They are going to report back in ten days. If you would be willing to serve as a defense coordinator on the issue, provide suggestions to the government, and hopefully perhaps even work together for a joint proposal that I'll get in ten days --

MS. BARRETT: Sure.

THE COURT: -- and make it as useful as possible. To the extent there is disagreements, submit your separate proposal as, and I'll do what I can.

MS. BARRETT: Sure, Judge.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Other concerns or issues?

Moving then to our next scheduling matter. As many of

you know, my standard practice is to schedule a motion schedule and trial date at the initial conference. The government's letter proposal suggesting an approach to this case has encouraged a different approach, and usually I get many complaints as to my standard approach, but I'll hear from you.

To state it briefly, the government proposes scheduling a conference five months from now, and in advance of that conference, they would submit a severance motion that seeks severance of the case into two groups. The first group are those defendants for whom the government anticipates no superseding charges. And with respect to that group, we would come together in five months, and we would schedule motions and trial date or dates depending on how many defendants are in that group and remain in that group and anticipate going to trial.

With respect to those defendants that the government seeks or it anticipates a superseding indictment and superseding charges and, as has been indicated, anticipates seeking superseding charges that carry potential capital charges, that group of defendants —

I will ask that everyone do remain quiet so that everyone can hear both in the courtroom, as well as the court reporter. The cross talk is making it difficult. So everyone will remain quiet unless addressed by me. Thank you.

With respect to those who face potential superseding

charges, including potentially capital charges, that group of defendants would return for a conference in a year's time for the setting of motions and trial dates.

Have I stated the basic approach proposed, Ms. Maimin?
MS. MAIMIN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Any concerns or objections with that basic approach?

Let me say the one caveat that I'll address in a moment is that there is one category of motions that would go to the face of the indictment that I believe we could schedule immediately. Otherwise, that's the plan.

Counsel.

MR. TALKIN: The biggest concern, we have individuals facing capital punishment, the death penalty. We are not going to have counsel, learned counsel, assigned for a year.

THE COURT: No, that's incorrect.

The proposal we have discussed is that the government will give informal notice on September 27 as to all defendants on whether they may or do not face potential capital charges.

MR. KONOSKI: At that point you'll assign?

THE COURT: At that point, applications can be made for the appointment of learned counsel, as well as confirming whether lead counsel at this point is on the capital panel, on the capital list; if not, if there is a request for substitution of counsel at that point.

But the proposal that we have discussed is that, at the time that the government files its severance motion, it would also do the following, as I just said, it would inform defense counsel of whether their defendant faces the possibility of superseding with capital charges. And also at that time, the government will provide enterprise letters.

As early as September 27, we will be in a position, unless there is an application to do so sooner, for applications for appointment of learned counsel.

MR. TALKIN: I understand the logistics and the reality of the situation, but even four months, that's a long time if you have a client facing the death penalty, not to get to mitigation. Sometimes the people in mitigation need --

THE COURT: Let me say, in the last conference, two counsel who had a basis for requesting earlier appointment of learned counsel I did invite to submit, to confer with Jerry Tryst, to confer with the government -- well, at least to confer with Jerry Tryst and put in an application at an earlier stage.

MR. TALKIN: That makes sense. Thank you.

MS. BARRETT: Your Honor, may I, with regard to that, just say that the way counsel has been assigned in this case has made every person on the capital panel of this jurisdiction conflicted.

THE COURT: I am fully aware of the number of lawyers

engaged in this case. And David Patton, the federal defender, is in the process of working on ascertaining out-of-district learned counsel and capital counsel.

MS. BARRETT: But we are not going to -- I mean, if the court were to decide that someone -- that the first attorney appointed on the case should be from the capital panel, and the person who was on the case isn't from the capital panel, there is no option for that substitution either.

THE COURT: Say that again.

Let me say my understanding. If we get to the point where there are capital charges, that person has an existing counsel.

MS. BARRETT: Right.

THE COURT: If that person is on the capital panel, good, and learned counsel will be appointed. If that person is not on the capital panel, then there will be a discussion in an allocution conference to figure out whether they want to stay with that person or have capital panel lawyer from in district or out of district appointed and learned counsel will be appointed.

MS. BARRETT: Yes, your Honor.

It is just, the other question that I have is, how do we know now that we have a reason that our client is within the target area if we have, for instance, no arrest or we don't have a gun charge or something like that?

THE COURT: Everyone will know in five months. If you have some basis for coming for an application sooner, I'd be happy to hear it.

MS. BARRETT: Thank you.

THE COURT: Ms. Maimin, anything you want to address with respect to those questions?

MS. MAIMIN: No, I think the court covered it.

THE COURT: Yes, counsel.

MR. DINERSTEIN: Mitchell Dinerstein. I represent Okeifa John.

I come at this from a somewhat different place. My client is, as I think many of them, not charged in the racketeering conspiracy charge, they're charged with the narcotics conspiracy. It is unlikely that they are going to be looking at capital offenses down the road.

In fact, it is more likely that they are kind of peripheral players. The narcotics conspiracy does seem to be separate from the racketeering conspiracy in the sense that the large gang is not a member of the narcotics conspiracy.

My concern is that I would apparently have to wait five months to make a bail application for my client when he is only charged with narcotics, and I think, your Honor, that is somewhat unfair.

THE COURT: Why do you have to wait five months to make a bail application?

MR. DINERSTEIN: I can't make a bail application, I don't know enough about the charges. I need the government to say to me, that's right, your client is charged with seven acts of selling narcotics, he is not on these tapes, he is not on the wires, he is not on — you know, he is peripherally involved in this offense, but because he is lumped together with, what is it, 62 other people, 61 other people, he is kind of going along for the ride. I don't think that is fair.

I think the government has an obligation to try to ferret out the people only charged with the narcotics conspiracy and not the racketeering conspiracy. They have decided to prosecute this case with what I see as kind of a standby indictment charging large conspiracies when some of the individuals aren't even charged with the main conspiracy.

I think, your Honor, that we need to get more information up front from the government as to the individuals who are more peripherally involved.

THE COURT: Again, if you can articulate some specific application that you're making. You can certainly bring a bail application, if there hasn't been one made and you have one to make, bring it to the magistrate judge in the first instance and me for appeal.

But what I have to do now is set a deadline of 30 days by which discovery is going to be produced, and we are adding to that with dates for producing more information.

If you have some application of something else that you're looking for within a time period that can feasibly be met, I am happy to hear it and see and help decide whether it is feasible or not, but who is a more peripheral standard doesn't sound workable.

MR. DINERSTEIN: Well, I understand it is hard to make it workable under the chemistry of these circumstances, but I do believe that the defendants who are more at the bottom of this, that the government has an obligation to inform us of that so that we can and to see whether or not they would either consent to bail or whether we can entertain bail through the magistrate.

THE COURT: There have been bail applications made in the case.

Go ahead, Ms. Maimin.

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MS. MAIMIN: Bail is an individualized determination. Defense counsel obviously, as court just mentioned, are free to make bail application and we will provide to counsel and the court any pertinent information that would assist the court in that determination.

We are also producing discovery in 30 days which, even in a regular case, is a lot. Our door is always open to talk to counsel about our current view of a particular defendant as to their role in the conspiracy.

> THE COURT: Thank you.

Again, if you have a bail application, there have been bail applications in the case, so I think that at least initiating a conversation with the government on consent or package terms will be a starting point for getting information that you need.

In any event, all Rule 16 discovery will be produced within 30 days.

It is true, any bail determination will be individualized. Simply referring to the indictment won't do it. There has to be information as to the individual defendant.

Other concerns with the overall approach?

Let me just state the timeline for each of the pieces that we have talked about, and you let me know if there are concerns.

I set October 20, 2016, as the five-month conference, 10:00 a.m. as a start time. If we need multiple conferences, we will stagger again at noon and two. We may not.

October 20, 2016 is the next conference. In advance of that conference, the government's severance motion that we have discussed would be filed on or before September 27, 2016, with any oppositions due October 11, 2016, and any replies due October 17, 2016. So that would allow us to break into the anticipated two groups of those for whom no superseding charges are anticipated. Those are the folks at the five-month

conference for whom I would set a motion schedule and trial date.

As I have also said, also on September 27, 2016, the government will provide letters to defense counsel indicating informally whether their clients face potential superseding charges, including the possibility of any capital charges, which can then trigger application for learned counsel that we have discussed.

Then, also on September 27, the government would provide and would file enterprise letters.

Ms. Maimin, if you would, for the benefit of the defendants, just briefly describe what you anticipate including in the enterprise letter.

MS. MAIMIN: An enterprise letter is a letter to the court and defense counsel listing the government's understanding at that time of the acts of violence it would prove at any trial of the charged racketeering conspiracy. It will provide the who, what, when, and where for each act of violence, to put the defendants on notice that we will be proving those acts up in any trial direct to the conspiracy.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Again, September 27 date for those.

Then the last schedule that I set, I think, just pertains to a category of initial motions. This was not part of the government's original proposal, but something Judge

Kaplan adopted, and I have raised it with agreement in the earlier conferences. That's that any motion that can be brought on the face of the indictment, and specifically motions under Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 12(b)(3), (b)(1), (ii, (iii), or (v), so duplicity, multicity, lack of specificity, and failure to state an offense, those motions, again, which could be brought on the face of the indictment would be brought and briefed sooner on the theory that any such lurking issues should be fleshed out because they would presumably continue in any superseding indictment.

So we don't need to wait for those. The schedule I discussed was any such motions in that category would be filed on or before July 1, 2016, any oppositions due August 1, 2016, and any replies due September 1, 2016.

With that overall statement of the schedule, a second conference, severance motion, and the other dates in these initial motions, any concerns with that schedule?

Nothing indicated.

One counsel at an earlier conference indicated some question as to whether the motions that I just discussed, the earlier motions, might require more information for filing. He suggested the possibility of needing the enterprise letters, for example. I had trouble understanding how a motion that is on the face of the indictment and not precluding any future motions that are not simply on the face of the indictment, what

might fall into that category. I gave a week for the filing of 1 any letter raising concerns in that regard. 2 3 I think I have covered all of the schedule that I have 4 set thus far in the case. 5 Ms. Maimin, anything further? 6 MS. MAIMIN: That covers it, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Any other requests from counsel regarding 8 scheduling issues? 9 MR. KONOSKI: Judge, not particularly related to scheduling, slightly off topic. I can wait a moment once the 10 11 scheduling issues are done. 12 THE COURT: I think we are finished with scheduling. 13 Go ahead. 14 MS. CARDI: Dawn Cardi. If we want to schedule a bail 15 hearing, should we get in touch with the magistrate? 16 THE COURT: For initial bail hearings, get in touch 17 with the magistrate. 18 MR. KONOSKI: That actually was my question. I spoke to prosecution, I spoke to the deputy, I already explained the 19 20 issues to my client. 21 For the client's benefit, your Honor, are you hearing 22 any bail applications today or must they work with the 23 magistrate?

applications are through the magistrate judge for all. I have

THE COURT: I am not. Given the volume, initial

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heard no bail applications. All initial bail applications are to the magistrate judge.

MR. KONOSKI: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. WALSH: Mark Scachter, also not on scheduling.

Your Honor, Mr. Haughton has been told that he is not able to see a medical professional because of the separation order that is in place. It is vital that he receive medication he has been on for the last two years.

Your Honor, we ask that the Bureau of Prisons be directed to provide Mr. Haughton access to a medical provider.

THE COURT: For this, and if there are any similar, I'll just say, first step is Ms. Maimin for contact with the prison and see if it can get done. If it can't, submit a proposed order to me by ECF, and I'll act on it quickly.

MS. WALSH: Thank you.

THE COURT: Any other scheduling issues or other application from counsel?

Ms. Maimin?

MS. MAIMIN: We would just renew our request for the court to exclude time pursuant to the Speedy Trial Act between today and October 20, should the court set that date for the next conference, in order to afford the government the opportunity to produce discovery, for the defense to review discovery, for the defense to prepare any potential motions,

prepare for trial, discuss any potential dispositions of the case, and also, as the court had earlier pointed out, because this is a complex case under the statute.

THE COURT: Any objections?

ALL PRESENT: No objection.

THE COURT: As I have in the other conferences, I am going to set in stone the final schedule that we discussed by order after the conference, but I anticipate concluding there that the ends of justice served by granting an exclusion from speedy trial computations from today's date through October 20, 2016, which I have set as a next conference date, outweigh the interest of the public and the defendants in a speedy trial, as this time is necessary to allow the government to produce discovery, counsel to review discovery, consider and prepare any available motions, preparing for trial, as well as to consider any negotiations toward a pretrial resolution of the case.

And I also anticipate finding, under Section 3161(h)(7), that this case is so unusual and complex due to the number of defendants, the nature and scope of the prosecution, and the volume of discovery, that it would be unreasonable to expect adequate preparation for pretrial proceedings and for trial within the time limits established by the Speedy Trial Act.

With that, counsel, is there anything else I can

G52SBUR3 address at this time? MS. MAIMIN: Not from the government. Thank you. THE COURT: Thank you. We are adjourned. (Adjourned)